partments for another year. It seems, there-fore, unnecessary to make a rule regarding the

CHARITY BOARD WILL FIGHT.

OPPOSITION TO SENATOR COGGESHALL'S

BILLS TO RESTRICT ITS FOWER.

the bills introduced by Senator Coggeshail to take

principally the Gerry society of New-York City.

the following statement concerning these bills:

Secretary Hebberd, of the Board, has given out

"The Board visits and inspects the work of re-

work is one of charity, such as the maintenance of

an institution for dependent or defective children.

home for the aged, a reformatory for women, or

some similar institution, so that the effect of the proposed enactment, were it constitutional, would

be to prevent the Board from visiting and inspect

women and the reformatory inmates were

ing their work, to see if the children, the old men

cared for properly, and that the moneys given to

that any officer or inspector of the Board who

as practicable.

"The institutions subject to the Board's super-vision provide for those who are unable to defend themselves, and, if the authority of the Board is diminished, they will be left without the protection which the experience of this State shows they re-

WRECK ON THE ERIE ROAD.

FIREMAN KILLED AND TWO INJURED-SPREAD-

urred at Great Bend, near here, about 2:30 o'clock

this afternoon, in which one person was killed and

No. 8, on the Eric road, was thrown from the

notive and two cars went down a twenty-foot em-

bankment. Fireman John J. Fely, of Owego, who

was riding on the locomotive, was crushed to death. An engineer, Dean Welch, of Hornelisville, was

riding on the baggage car, but escaped with a scalp

wound. The fireman, T. J. Smith, of Hornellsville, was badly injured.

The Pullman coaches remained upon the track and

JANOWSKI DEFEATS MARSHALL.

HE WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF GAMES AT THE

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB TO-MORROW.

At the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday after

To-morrow evening the Parislan will begin the

series of fourteen games against the atrong memhers of the Manhattan Chess Club by encountering

the ex-champion, Louis Schmidt. On Tuesday even-

ing he will meet Philip Richardson, of Brooklyn.

Dr. Isaacson will play on Wednesday evening. On Thursday afternoon Major Hanham will be

Janowski's opponent, and on Friday evening

Schroeter will try to upset the calculations of the

ranger.
President Martinez, of the Manhattan Chest
tob has presented to the New-York State Ches

Association a valuable and handsome silver cup, to be given to the winner of the championship tourna-ment of the association, which is to be played on February 22, in this city.

MAY HAVE ESCAPED FROM PAUL JONES.

REPORT OF A MAN SEEN NEAR WHERE WRECK

OCCURRED-MAY HAVE BEEN PICKED

New-Orleans, Jan. 21 (Special).-The first rumo

that anybody escaped from the Paul Jones wreck was brought to New-Orleans to-night by a tele-

gram dated Fort St. Philip. The dispatch says that

the launch Zeta, which has been examining the Louisiana swamps from Bird Island northward, re-

ceived information that a man had been seen on

one of the islands north of Bird Island. The man

who saw the castaway, if such he was, did not at

the time know a vessel was missing, and supposed

that the stranger was a hunter. He was seen at a

The Zeta party, aroused by the news to further

exertions, has gone in the direction indicated, and

Paul Jones.

Mssrs. Jones and Taggart are giving themselves one lingering hope in the possibility that the passengers and crew of the Jones may have been picked up by the steamships that left New-Orleans on January 6 direct for Liverpool.

THOSE WHO WERE ON BOARD.

WOODLAND, Miss Marjorte, daughter of George Wood-land vice-president of the Prairie State Bank, Chi-

The crew consisted of three men, whose names

News confirming the vessel's loss has bee

brought in by oyster fishermen, who have known of

the following pleasure-seekers on board:

BRINKMAN, Joseph, Louisville.

YOCUM, Colonel Harry C., St. Louis.

YOCUM, Miss Florence, his daughter,

were made known.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 21.-The launch Paul Jones had

Miss Florence, daughter of Mayor Taggart,

UP BY STEAMSHIP.

tracks by the spreading of the rails, and the

ING OF RAILS CAUSED ACCIDENT.

Susquehanna, Penn., Jan. 21 .- A bad wreck

wo others seriously injured.

which left the track were wrecked.

shall divulge or communicate to any person, to out the knowledge and consent of said Board, facts or information obtained pursuant to the visions of this act, shall be guilty of a meanor, and in addition, on proof of such divinent or communication, shall at once be remform offern.

these institutions were properly used.

or the people of the State.

persons in those departments at this time.

SESSIONS LIKELY TO BE PUBLIC-GENERAL EAGAN KEEPING HIS LINE OF DEFENCE SECRET.

Washington, Jan. 21.-Quarters have been secured at the Ebbitt House for the general court-martial appointed for the trial of Commissary-General Eagan, and it is expected that it will begin its sessions there next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, in accordance with the order convening the court. The question as to whether the sessions shall be open or secret lies entirely with the court itself. The almost universal rule in such cases is for open sessions, and it is confidently expected that there will be no exception made in this case. Proceeding on the assumption that the sessions will be held with open doors, the officials of the War Department are making arrangements for the attendance and accommodation of representatives of the press. A long table and chairs will be provided for a limited number of newspaper men, sufficient to keep the public fully informed of the proceedings of the military

Colonel George Davis, the judge-advocate of the court, was at the War Department to-day completing arrangements for the prosecution of the charges and specifications prepared by Judge-Advocate-General Lieber and approved by President McKinley and Secretary Alger. A certified copy of the charges and specifica-tions has been furnished to Commissary-Gen-eral Eagan, in order that he may have ample time to prepare his defence. Colonel Worthing-ton, of the District Bar, formerly United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, has been

Attorney for the District of Columbia, has retained by General Eagan as his attorney. The general declines to discuss his probable course of action before the court.

Colonel James F. Weston, who has been designated to act as Commissary-General of Subsistence pending the result of the proceedings against General Eagan, has acknowledged the receipt of the orders of the Department and an-nounced that he will report for duty and take charge of the office on Monday morning.

CHEMICALS IN THE BEEF. WHAT AN ANALYSIS OF THE POWDER FUR-

NISHED BY SURGEON DALY DISCLOSED.

Washington, Jan. 21.-Professor F. W. Clarke, chemist of the United States Geological Survey, to-day reported to the War Investigating Commision that his test of the powder furnished by Surgeon Daly as being the residuum from the boiling down of a portion of the condemned beef on the Panama, disclosed the presence of both boric and sallcylic acids. Professor Clarke took the witnessstand, and was closely examined. He said the powder was of a brownish color, while pure borax white, but did not explain the difference. He could say nothing of the origin of the materials tested, nor could be state the probable amount of these chemical agents that would be extracted in making tea from the beef without more material and longer time. Large quantities of such chemicals for preservatives, however, he said, would be unnecessary and would be an expensive waste. The boric acid, he said, imparts no odor whatever to The salicylic acid also was edorless, and he could not say whether it forms any compounds with the flesh of cattle that would produce odor.

"Would it not be probable," he was asked, "that meat kept for a time varying from one to twelve weeks in cold storage, covered by cheesecloth, would be affected by the substances in the cheese-

"I should think so," was the reply. "Is it possible to get both these agents present?"

"Yes, sir; we found both in the material submitted, purporting to be a meat extract." "It does not necessarily follow, then," suggested General Beaver, "that the product you examined

came from beef tea?" 'No: I did not inquire into its origin." General Beaver read from Surgeon Daly's report

on the beef on the Panama procured at Ponce saying some of it "tasted like decomposed boric "Now," he asked, "if there is not any perceptible

taste in boric acid, would its use in any quantity in meat impart any such taste?"
"I should say not," answered the witness.

Then we have disposed of that," commented

General Beaver. Witness said he knew of no such thing as de

composed boric acid, and that from a scientific point of view the expression was meaningless; that boric acid in such quantities as probably would be used would leave no taste in the mouth of an individual, as had been testified to yesterday by Sur geon Daly.

Would the treatment of boric or salicylic acids make any difference in the odor or stench from decayed beef," interrupted ex-Governor Woodbury.
"That would take actual experiment," was the repl. "There might be some slightly different product of putrefaction."

Asked as to the effect on health of using beef into which boric acid had been injected, witness

## NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

TO GAIN FLESH, TO SLEEP WELL, TO KNOW WHAT APPETITE AND GOOD DIGESTION MEAN.

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame, and are sur-prised that they are not cured by nerve medi-cines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked: Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates, and is irregular; in



PROF. HENRY W. BECKER, A M.

others the kidneys are affected, in others th bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appe-tite, with accumulations of gas, sour risings and

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeppalpitation, heartburn, constipation lessness.

and headache.
Send for valuable little book on stomach discases by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall,
Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at
50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A. M., the
well-known religious worker and writer of St.

Secretary of the Mission Board of the German

Secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist Church, Chief Clerk and Expert Accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission. Public Secretary for the St. Louis School Patrons' Association, and the District Conference of Stewards of the M. E. Church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words: "Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and taking a box from his pocket said "Try Stuart's Tablets." I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets and became satisfied that they were made of Just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily endorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

said it would be relatively harmless, but that the uze of salicylic acid would be different, and was prohibited by most European countries. The use of the boric acid on meat furnished to troops, in his opinion, would be of little importance from a sanitary point of view, but the salicylic acid would be objectionable. The effect of the preservatives, he said, was to make the meat keep longer. If the meat were kept twenty-four hours after leaving the refrigerator, the chemicals might retard putrefaction.

"If the boric acid were used in the meat would

the meat were kept twenty-four hours after the refrigerator, the chemicals might retard putrefaction.

"If the boric acid were used in the meat would it impart, as testified to, a taste so bitter, nauseous and unpalatable as to make it unfit for use?" witness was asked, and he replied, "No, sir."

Paymaster Thomas H. Hicka, assistant store-keeper at the New-York Navy Yard, was a witness before the Commission. He testified that the timned roast beef was satisfactory in the Navy, was palatable and good, and that he saw no reason why it should not be a good emergency ration for the Army as it was a regular ration in the Navy.

Asked what proportion of the ration in the Navy the tinned roast beef formed, he said about one-seventh. He went on to may he had noticed no material difference in the tinned roast beef when taken to a tropical climate. A can of the beef, if a hole should pensirate it, would decay and give other cans. A can would last some hours after being opened. He admitted that a good deal of beef is not palatable. Much of the beef used at his yard had come from Libby, McNeill & Libby, which was generally satisfactory, but last June he had occasion to reject some they furnished, because it was dry and unpalatable. He demonstrated the method of opening the cans, and two cans bought in open market at random were opened and their contents tested by the members of the Commission.

Each member declared it had a good flavor.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Jan. 21.-The following Army and Navy orders have been issued: ARMY.

The resignation by First Lieutenant KENNETH MOR-TON. Ordnance Department, of his commission as second lieutenant of artillery only, has been ac-cepted, to take effect December 14, 1898.

utenant-Colonel CHARLES H. GRIERSON, chief commissary of subsistence, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect March 17, 1899, and will join the 16th Cavalry.

utenant Colonel HENRY D. BORUP, chief Ordnance officer, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect March 16.

theutenant C. R. SILVERWOOD, 2d West Virginia nfantry, is honorably discharged.

resignation by First Lieutenant JOHN II. RICE. Ordnance Department, of his commission as second lieutenant of cavairy only, has been accepted, to take effect December 14, 1858. effect December 14, 1858.

In the cond Lieutenant JaMES H. REEVES, 6th Cavairy, is relieved from duty with that regiment and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala, for duty with a troop of the 2d Cavairy that may need his services.

Major LOUIS A. CRAIG, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for further orders.

Captain ELON F. WILLOOX, 6th Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, vice Captain William Stanton, 6th Cavalry, who is hereby relieved. First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. DAILY, assistant surgeon, 2d West Virginia Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant BENJAMIN M. KOEHLER, 6th Ar-tillers, will report to Brigadier-General Wallace F. Randolph, for duty as assistant mustering officer in connection with the muster out of service of the Asior Battery.

Major EDWARD O. SHAKESPEARE, brigade surkeon, will proceed to Philadeiphia to inspect certain apparatus for the sterilisation of water submitted by the Waterhouse Forbes Company. Captain JUAN S. HART, 1st Regiment, Volunteer In-fantry, is honorably discharged.

Capitain EDWARD S. WHITAKER, 5th Volunteer I fantry, is honorably discharged, to date January 81 The lith Company, Volunteer Signal Corps, Captain CARL F. HARTMAN, commanding, is relieved from further duty with the Second Army Corps, Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga., and will proceed to Havana, reporting upon his arrival to Colonel H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, for wify.

Captain Marion M. M. MILLAN, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to this city for instructions.

Captain HARLOW L. STREET, commissary of subsist-ence, is appointed acting assistant quartermaster on

First Lieutenant ARTHUR F. CURTIS, 6th Artiflery, quariermaster, Fort McHerry, Maryland, will take temporary charge of the office of First Lieutenant WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 6th Artiflery, at Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 6th Artfillery, at faithfures, as Lieutenant COLDEN L'H. RUGGLES, Ordnance Department, will make two visits during each of the months of January and February, to each of the following places, on business pertaining to the manufacture of cartridges: The United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.; the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New-Haven, Conn. NAVY.

Medical Inspector D. DICKINSON is detached from the Fulladelphia and assigned to duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Facific Station.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. T. SAFFORD, retired, is detached from the Constitution and ordered home. Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. ALLDERDICE is de-tached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the

Lieutenant H. M. HODGES is detached from the Arethusa and ordered home. and ordered nome.

Commander W. MOORE is detached from command of the
Abarenda and ordered home to await orders.

Commander J. F. MERRY is detached from command of the Arethusa and ordered to command the Abarenda, Ensign F. B. HARWOOD is detached from the Sandoval and ordered home.

Ensigns C. P. UPSHUR and C. A. THOMPSON are de-tached from the Arethusa when placed out of com-mission and ordered home. Assistant Engineers M. WARNER and E. M'CONNELL were honorably discharged January 20.

FEW MEN REPORT FOR PARADE.

TROUBLE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE under date of November 11, said:

Saratoga Jan 21 -Only six of about eighty mem bers of the 22d Separate Company, N. G. S. reported for regular drill last evening. The alleged act of insubordination has caused a considerable sensation. Company L. 2d Regiment, New-York Infantry, which did regular service in the recent war, was composed of members of this company, which was known as the Saratoga Citizens' Corps. Captain A. C. Rich and Lieutenant J. A. Schwarte served as officers of Company L, which was recently discharged.

TO CONTROL PRINTING-PRESS PATENTS.

A STNDICATE FORMED TO HANDLE THE OUTPUT OF THE CAMPBELL COMPANY, OF PLAIN-FIELD, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 21 (Special.).—Announcement was made here this morning of the formation of a syndicate of English capitalists and the purchase by it of the numerous patents in England belonging to the Campbell Printing Press Company, of this city. The Condor Agency, of London, England, which was organized two years ago by Henry D. Morrison, formerly of this city, and controlled the en-tire output of the Campbell Company in England, has sold out to this syndicate, which is capitalized at \$1,250,000.

Mr. Morrison has been successful in the last two years in securing a market for a large amount of American machinery in England. Through his efforts the syndicate was formed with the idea of building a factory near London and manufacturing presses to supply England and all its colonies, with the exception of Canada. The company will con-trol all the rights of the Campbell Company abroad. Mr. Morrison has been made one of the managing directors of the concern.

The establishment of the factory abroad may reduce the output of the Plainfield factory in time, but it will take at least a year to complete the former and get it into working shape.

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY. It was reported from Albany yesterday that the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, with principal offices in this city, and with a capital stock of \$1,990,900, of which \$500,000 is to be preferred stock and \$500,000 common, had been incorporated. The preferred stock is to be entitled to a non-cumulative 10 per cent dividend, payable out of the net profits, before anything can be paid upon the com-

The company will deal in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes and all smokers' articles. The directors are Adolph D. Bendheim, Mier Bendheim, Henry Bendheim, Nathan Wise, Julius G. Miller, Moses Weinstock, Henry Lehman, Lipman Arensberg, Casper Citron and Arthur Stern,

of this city, and Jacob Wolff, of Yonkers.

Moses Weinstock, one of the directors of the new company, said last night that its purpose was primarily to place the business on such a basis that the dealers would be able to realize a profit from their goods. "The business of jobbing tobacco their goods. "The business of jobbing tobacco and smokers' articles has been so cut up lately." he said, "that the principal deniers were forced to cut prices to such an extent that there was nothing left in it for them. We believe that by forming one large company, and reducing the expense of deing business thereby, we will be in a position to sell to the retailers at factory prices, and at the same time make the profit we are entitled to. There are, of course, many firms in the city who are not comprised in those which entered to form the new company, but the ones who are consolidating do a large amount of business, and have hitherto had to cut prices considerably to meet each other's opposition. Under the new arrangement this will, of course, be done away with. We do not expect to favor any special manufacturers, but will look to our own and our customers' interests, and buy from whatever firms offer us the best advantages."

MAINE ICEMEN HARD AT WORK.

Gardiner, Me., Jan 21.-The teemen along the Kennebec River are showing great activity. All are at work with the exception of the Great Falls Company, which has decided to wait patiently until it can open a field fifteen inches thick. The others are grooving, laying out fields and running in ice which varies from ten to twelve inches in thickness. The operators are trying to keep ahead of coming thaws and snowstorms. NAVAL CIVIL SERVICE.

AN ORDER ISSUED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

HE PAYS A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT-INDORSED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 21.-The notable contrast between the conditions now existing in the Navy, on the one hand, and the Army, on the other, which has been generally attributed to the difference of military systems in the two services, but is also affected to a great extent by widely divergent methods of civil administration, has just been conspicuously recognized by the President and the Civil Service Commission. The total absence of scandal in the Navy during the war, although the organization affoat was confessedly antique and insufficient to meet modern conditions, as indicated by the necessity for the radical legislation contained in the Naval Personnel bill which passed the House of Representatives this week, was influenced in great degree by the impartiality of the executive head of the Navy, who made every personal sacrifice to the end that every possibility of friction might be minimized, and who acted always with an utter disregard of the enormous political pressure which, unresisted, has caused such disaster in the volunteer army.

Secretary Long was particularly solicitous that the sudden expansion of the civilian force of the Navy, both in the Department and in the shore stations, should be governed wholly by considerations of merit, and his refusal to surrender to the blandishments of applicants with "pulls' produced results which are to-day above criticism. All appointments were made after more or less investigation of the qualifications of applicants, the thoroughness of the examination being in inverse ratio to the exigencies of the occasion. If after appointment the appointee proved qualified be was retained, but incompetent employes were speedily weeded out. THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The great benefits which accrued to the Government through the exercise of this just regard for the efficiency of the naval organization is shown in the special rule of President Mc-Kinley, which reached the Navy Department to-day. This order is as follows:

Executive Mansion

Executive Mansion,
Washington, January 20, 1899.
(Special Rule.)
Persons appointed temporarily under the provisions of Rule VIII, Clause 12, of the Civil Service rules, in the Navy Department may be treated as absolutely in the classified Civil Service under the following conditions:

1. That such persons entered on duty prior to September 15, 1898, and have been continuously in the service.

That the services of such persons have

proved satisfactory to their immediate superiors, who shall certify that they cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public interests. with without detriment to the public interests.

3. That such persons shall have attained an efficiency record of 75 for six months ended December 31, 1898, under the provisions of Naval Departmental Order No. 13, adopted by the Commission July 29, 1896.

Such persons shall not be eligible for transfer to positions in the Departments at Washington except after service of six months and under

to positions in the Departments at Washington except after service of six months and under the conditions prescribed in Civil Service Rule X, and upon a statement by the head of the Department requesting the transfer that the conditions of good administration demand the appointment of the person nominated because of some special requirement of the place or qualification of the person for the place which cannot otherwise be reasonably met.

Every absolute appointment under this rule

Every absolute appointment under this rule shall be reported to the Civil Service Commission in the usual monthly reports of the Department. WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Approved:

MR. LONG TO THE COMMISSION.

The correspondence which led to the President's compliment to the Navy Department is

The Civil Service Commission on October 24 called the attention of the Navy Department to the fact that the period for which the temporary clerical appointments were approved had expired, and requested to be informed whether and why any temporary appointees were still retained in the Navy Department, navy yards and naval stations. Secretary Long in reply,

to state that during the Spanisherican War the Department was compelled t American War the Department was compelled to make temporary emergency appointments without the approval of the Civil Service Commission previously obtained, in order to meet promptly the urgent demands from time to time that the clerical and other classified force be increased at once. When the emergency period—thirty days—expired, existing conditions demanded the continuance of these temporary employes in the service. The Department on May 26, 1898, addressed to the President a letter, of which, the following is a conv. and as will be which the following is a copy, and, as will be seen, the recommendations contained therein met with his approval:

seen, the recommendations contained therein met with his approval:

Navy Department, Washington, May 25, 1898.

Sir: The Department has temporarily appointed a number of clerks, copyists, stenographers, typewriters, sub-inspectors, draughismen, etc., in the Department here and at the various navy yards, naval stations, etc., within the list ninety days, because their services at the time of appointment were needed at once and the preliminaries of Civil Service rules could not be compiled with without embarrassing delays—persons certified from the eligible hats of the United States Civil Service Commission frequently declining to accept temporary employment at the rate of pay allowed. The limit of ninety days will soon be reached in many cases. These employees have become familiar enough with their duties to make themselves far more useful and desirable than new appointies, and the Department requests that the limit of ninety days for temporary appointments thus made be extended until the emergency which caused their employment ceases. I recommend that the United States Civil Saclee Commission be authorized to suspend its rule concerning these employes, with the understanding that the Department will continue in the course it has pursued, namely, that temporary appointments will not be made unless the formul preliminaries required by the Civil Service rules will, in the Judgment of the Department, cause embarrassing delays in procuring promptly the services of persons for temporary positions. Very respectfully.

To the President.

(Indorsement) Executive Mansion.

Approved May 27, 1838. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The necessity for the increased force still exists, and is likely to continue for an indefinite period. It is desirable that the service of such of 'those temporary employes as have proved satisfactory be continued until they can be dispensed with without detriment to the Department's interests. The experience gained by them makes their services practically indispensable. I respectfully recommend that those who attain an efficiency record of 75 for the six months ending December 31, 1898, under the previsions of the departmental order No. 18, be considered as having a satisfactory examination, and that this examination be considered as equivalent and in lieu of formal successful Civil Service examination, and that upon the presentation to the Commission of a copy of such efficiency record in each case, accompanied by the recommendation of the Secretary of the The necessity for the increased force still by the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, that the temporary employe represented thereby be certified as eligible for appointment in the classified service, that such employe be so certified to the Navy Department.

I respectfully request that this letter be pre-sented to the President, and hope in the in-terests of good administration that it will meet with his as well as your own approval. Ve respectfully. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

THE COMMISSION'S MEMORANDUM.

The Civil Service Commission, in bringing the matter to the President's attention, furnished the following memorandum to explain the pro-

The accompanying special rule has reference only to persons appointed temporarily under the provisions of Rule VIII, Clause 12, in the Navy Department under the war emergency. There are no other persons of this class in any other department. In the War and Treasury departbrought in by oyster fishermen, who have known of it for more than a week. The launch exploded, they say, on or about January 5, near Bird Island, and everything goes to show that all on board were killed at once or drowned soon after. The men boarded the yacht and explored her cabin, breaking open the trunks and taking from them a lot of women's apparel and keys and whatever other property they discovered.

Although their discovery occurred a week ago the men did not come to Venice, the nearest settlement, until to-day, when they had to do so to lay in a supply of provisions. In Venice they turned the keys over to a storekeeper, by whom the facis were made known. ments the appropriation acts permitted war emergency appointments to be made without compliance with the Civil Service act. The emergency appointments in the Navy Department were made in compliance with the Civil Service rules, while the appointments in the War and Treasury departments were by law made outside the rules. A material distinction exists in regard to the

appointments in the Navy Department as com-pared with the appointments in the War and Treasury departments. The appointments in the Treasury departments. The appointments in the Navy Department were made, as far as possible, through the examinations under the rules, and resort was only had to the appointments outside

the rules where it was not possible to obtain eligibles who had been examined.
On the other hand, most, if not all, of the appointments in the War and Treasury departments could have been made under the rules, but were not. ments could have been made under the rules, but were not. The appointments in the Navy Department were very difficult to fill from the register of eligibles, while the appointments in the War and Treasury departments could have been easily filled from the registers. There is no important objection to allowing the temporary appointees in the Navy Department, whose efficiency records are satisfactory, to be passage. He advanced the idea that, in case of war, one man properly armed with dynamite could blow the high embankments of the canal to atoms, and thus effectually of the canal to atoms, and thus effectually imprison the Navy in Lake Nicaragua. He thought the money the canal would cost could be more profitably expended.

LONG CONTEST ENDS SUDDENLY.

whose efficiency records are satisfactory, to be given permanent appointments. In the War and Treasury departments no efficiency records have been kept, and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to fix a test to distinguish between those who should be kept and those who should not.

If they were all covered in it would do injustice to those who have taken the examinationin good faith, and injure the service in admitting permanently many persons who are distinctly inferior to those who would be appointed through the examinations. In the Legislative, etc., appropriation bill now pending in Congress provision was made in the House of Representatives for the continuance of the temporary appointees in the War and Treasury departments for another year. It seems, there-At the close of Mr. Pettigrew's remarks the end of the contest was reached somewhat suddenly. There appearing to be no more speeches to be made, the Chair asked for further amendments. There were none, and the bill passed to its third reading, then passing without oppo-sition on the part of any one, and without roll-call. A general sigh of relief was heard through-out the chamber, and the regular business was

resumed.

Mr. Wolcott called up the House Anti-Scalping bill, but Mr. Tillman objected, saying he thought the bill should not be considered without reference to committee. He said it would out reference to committee. He said it would be unfair to take up the House bill under the circumstances.

To this Mr. Wolcott replied that he was mere-

To this Mr. Wolcott replied that he was misly acting for Senator Cullom, chairman of the
Committee on Interstate Commerce, and that
nothing unfair was intended.

Mr. Chilton objected to the consideration of
the House bill, whereupon Mr. Wolcott moved to
take up the Anti-Scalping bill which had aiready been reported from the committee. At this point Mr. Vest entered the chamber and said he had been absent when the vote was taken on the Nicaragua Canal bill, and he Albany, Jan. 21.-The authorities of the State Board of Charitles announce that they will fight taken on the Nicaragua Canal bill, and he thought so important a measure should not be passed without a call of the aves and noes. Thereupon Mr. Morgan moved a reconsideration, and an aye and no vote was taken. It resulted in the passage of the bill—48 to 6. The six votes in opposition were cast by Senators Bate. Caffrey, Cockrell, Mantle, Martin and Smith. societies for the prevention of cruelty and other institutions from their jurisdiction. The bills affect ligious and educational institutions only when their

ANTI-SCALPING BILL TAKEN UP. Mr. Wolcott then renewed his motion to take up the Anti-Scalping bill. The motion led to no little crossfiring and controversy, but it was finally decided by a vote of 33 to 21 to take up the bill. The purpose of the friends of the bill was to make it the unfinished busines they did not press further consideration. The Indian Appropriation bill was thes up, read and laid aside until Monday. was then taken

Further than this, any charitable institution could, under the provisions of this proposed law, ANOTHER PRACTICABLE ROUTE. easily arrange to combine some religious or educational feature with its work, and thus be able to AN ENGINEER NAMED LEBARON SAYS HE DISevade the provisions of the beneficent law under COVERED IT AND IT IS SHORTER AND which the Board operates. It is not believed that

LESS COSTLY THAN THE OTHER. any such mischlevous amendment to the law will have the approval of the Governor, the Legislature Cleveland, Jan. 21 .- John F. Lebaron, a wellknown civil engineer, declares in an interview here "Another provision of this bill is to the effect that while engaged as an engineer on the old Nicaragua Canal he discovered a new and practicable

"I was one of the engineers in charge," said he. and became thoroughly acquainted with the terriory, and when I discovered the new and more practicable route I at once laid it before the men om office.
This clause would prevent the press from obtainmaintain with regard to the current work
the Board's office, such as the people of the
site should know; for example, with regard to apcations for approval of incorporations, or recetting the annual and other reports filed with the were backing the enterprise. But they were pledged to put the caral through on practically the route they had laid out, and did not act on my suggestion, and furthermore did not want anything said of the new and shorter route "When Congress acted on the matter, and the

Board by the charities which reports filed with the Board by the charities which report to it, unless a meeting of the Board was called for this purpose. When it is considered that this would mean calling the twelve Commissioners from various narts of the State, from New-York to Buffalo, it will at once be seen how absurd this provision of the bill is. It is apparently designed to keep the people of the State in the dark upon matters in which it is greatly to the public interest to have as much light as practicable. President designated a Commission to go thoroughly over the ground and report on all feasible oughly over the ground and report on all feasible routes, I at once wrote to the Commission, saying that if it was desired I would go to Washington and make known my route. I asked for no commission or money, having no other concern in the matter than the public interest. The Commission did not see fit to accept my offer, and therefore I have never divulged my route. The Commission has reported favorably on the Lull route, which I believe presents obstacles that make it impracticable."

Mr. Lebaron claims that the route he proposed is much shorter than any other and would cost \$22,000,000 less than any yet named. Mr. Lebaron is new an engineer for the American and Honduras recently granted valuable concessions.

> EXISTENCE OF ROUTE DENIED. WHAT ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS SAYS OF MR. LEBARON'S STATEMENTS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.-A member of the Nicaraguan Commission now in this city was shown the Cleveland dispatch containing the interview with Wall Street found it hard to believe in that until Civil Engineer Lebaron, in which the latter claims the discovery of a shorter route for the Nicaragua route now under consideration by the Government. The Commissioner expressed himself averse to discussing the statements of Mr. Lebaron. He was of the opinion that the Commission would not care to become involved in a controversy with an individual and he himself was loath to open up such discus-

He said the Commission had carefully and thoroughly investigated every feasible route. The level route were found to be decidedly practicable ones. After minute and careful con-sideration, the Commission in the preliminary report to the President, recommended the Luil route gineering difficulties to be surmounted. He said that had there been a more suitable route the Commission would certainly have known it and recommended it. as the most advantageous, owing to the lesser en-

mended it.

On being further pressed regarding Mr. Lebaron's statement that he had offered to go to Washington and lay before the Commission the route of which he had knowledge, the Commissioner said that no such offer had ever been received from the Cleveland engineer. Mr. Lebaron, he said, had written to the Commission requesting that he be engaged as an engineer to accompany the Commission to Nicaragua. The Commission, however, did not energy by noon Janowski won the fourth and final game of the series against Marshall, of the Brooklyn club,

HOW MARTIN SHOWED A PROFIT.

HE "STOOD OFF" BILLS AGAINST THE BROOKLYN HOME OF INDUSTRY UNTIL CREDITORS RECAME ANXIOUS.

Charles H. Martin, who succeeded Darwin J. Meserole as superintendent of the Brooklyn Home of Industry, has gone away. It is said that his books show a shortage of \$2.500, but there is no indication that Martin took any money that was not due him. It is believed that he attempted to convince the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Soclety that the factory was on a paying basis when

ciety that the factory was on a paying basis when it was not. Many outstanding bills were not paid, and creditors became importunate.

Six years ago Martin, who had lost a responsible position, applied to the society for aid. He won the esteem of the officers by his exemplary conduct. He was advanced from one place to another, and when Mr. Mescrole resigned he took his place. Mr. Martin used to report a profit of about \$250 a month, but he was enabled to do this by pigeon-holing the bills as they came in.

HANDWRITING EXPERTS STILL AT WORK.

CAPTAIN MCLUSKY HOPES FOR RESULTS FROM THEIR EFFORTS IN THE ADAMS CASE.

Captain McClusky is satisfied with the progress being made by the writing experts in the potsoning case, and hopes through them to find out who sent the package containing the poison to will do all in its power to find the man. The island will be explored in all directions. The Doullett, from New-Orleans, is also crulsing in the same neighborhood. The Winona and lighthouse tender Pansy have returned to Scranton and Mobile, with a quantity of wreckage from the Paul Jones, among which was the stern of the yawl previously reported. On some side planks appeared the name Paul Jones. Harry Cornish. Again yesterday he had several conferences with D. N. Carvalho in regard to the work of Mr. Carvalho and his colleague, Mr. Kins ley. These conferences were in regard to procuring more specimens of the handwriting of one person whose writing is, according to the experts, simi-lar to that on the wrapper of the package sent to Mr. Cornish. Neither Mr. Carvalho nor Captain McClusky would say anything about the result of

McClusky would say anything about the result of this conference and the possibility of obtaining the writing desired.

All that Mr. Carvatho would say to the reporters was: "I am confident that we are on the track of the person who sent the poison to Mr. Cornish. I want to say that we are convinced that the address on the package was not written by Roland B. Molineux, or any other person whose name has been dragged into this case. The address was written by a person whose name has not yet been publicly mentioned in the case."

Captain McClusky would give out no statement yesterday as to the case, and when asked as to the

yesterday as to the case, and when asked as to the runner that his detectives had found out that the handwriting of a person who had sent for a sample package of Kutnow powder was similar to that on the package sent Mr. Cornish he said that he knew nothing about any such discoverey. He said that no arrest would be made for at least several days. TRYING TO SECURE A RIGHT OF WAY

Plainfield, Jan. 21 (Special).--Efforts are now being

steam railroad connecting South Plainfield and Plainfield. While nominally the road is to be under the control of an independent corporation, it is generally understood that the Lehigh Valley Railroad is behind the movement. The real object of the movement is said to be to connect the main line of the Lehigh Valley with Plainfield by the building of a short branch.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.-A special telegram to "The COL. SEXTON STILL DANGEROUSLY ILL. Post-Dispatch" from Richview, Ill., says that an Washington, Jan. 21.-The condition of Colonel earthquake shock was felt there to-day at 1 o'clock.
The vibrations lasted for seven seconds. A roaring sound accompanied the shock. James A. Sexton to-day showed no change from yesterday. He is dangerously ill.

financial.

The Financial World.

Before speaking of a stock market which is dally surprising everybody, and most of all the

big leaders in it, this quotation from the tree

"The volume of payments through clearing houses is extraordinary, 42 per cent larger than in 187 houses is extraordinary, the larger than in 1897, and in per cent larger than in 1892, even the transactions per cent larger than outside of New York showing a gain over ist of 44.5 per cent. Speculation at New York therefore The year 1892 was one of sudden and excep-

tional trade activity. With all the volume of stock business done, the surplus reserve of the stock business the banks, by yesterday's statement, was larger than it was in the corresponding week last year, So again, we see things we never saw before, because we have conditions we never saw be-The market moves according to the normal

movement of a bull market, that is, groups of stocks rise successively. From this it results that as one group goes up. It tends to cause realizing in others and diverts the trading from them. In the fore part of the week, the granger stocks absorbed the speculation; in the latter part, the Vanderbilts and Union Pacific.

Burlington led the grangers. That it was like. ly to do so was intimated here last week. How tethe refunding scheme has progressed is uncertain. The impression is that the directors are still bargaining with the bankers about prices, wanting a higher price than the latter are willing to pay. However this may be, the fact remains that the Burlington is almost the only one of the big railroads which has not brought he interest charges down to the present level of interest rates, and these are times propitious for doing it. The Burlington's earnings are large enough to justify high prices for the stock without respect to refunding. If one will turn to the "Financial Chronicle" record for 1880, he will find that Burlington—the same Burlington we have now-sold in that year at 183. The "Chronicle" will be able in good time to make another record very close to that.

The Street was surprised when it saw the stock rise to 140 the other day; but this was nothing to the surprise which New York Centra gave when it rose from 127 on Friday to 140 year terday; yesterday's advance being about him points over the previous day's close. In the same time there was an advance in Union A. cific from 75 to 83. London and Amsterdam wa such frantic buyers of both stocks that it declosed the situation over there-the speculating element at both places has been short of this market up to its eyes. On most of our strong markets for quite a time past, the European traders have had a good thing in selling short This time they have had the hide taken of them. Quite likely now they will start just as hotly buying for the long account. In which case there will be fun. Even in these strong bull times, Central could

not sell up to 140 on the dividend it is paying. The rumor-it is only a rumor at present-is that another Vanderbilt consolidation is coming. This time it is the union of the Northwestern and the Union Pacific, which are both under Vanderbilt control: and that the stocks of these roads will be retired by an issue of 312 per cent bonds, as Lake Shore stock was retired. Even the figure are given: Northwest preferred goes in at 200 the common at 150; Union Pacific preferred at par, the common at 50. New York Central is to issue the bonds, and the earnings over the interest charge will, it is said, double the present dividend on its stock. This scheme is so vast, that it makes one in-

credulous; but after all, it is not greater than was the famous West Shore deal for its day, the market movements of the securities affected proved its truth.

It is a little strange that with all the specilition in the Vanderbilt securities, there he so far been an almost entire neglect of the Name Plate stocks. The relation of this property to the Lake Shore is obviously parallel to that # Omaha to Northwest. That the parallel will sooner or later be continued into dividends, and the resulting prices, is a certain fact of the cal or high-level route and the Luil or low- future. The Nickel Plate's earnings now are the best it ever had. If the managers dropped the working expenses to 65 per cent, these earnings would give a dividend of nearly 5 per cent on the common stock.

This being an age of consolidations, as a means to economy of effort, hold speculators are already figuring out how the union of the Chicago and Alton, the Atchison and the Rock Island could be brought about.

There is one field in which close union has become an absolute necessity, viz., among the anthracite producers. Competition of soft coal, gas fuel, etc., has put before the owners of these properties the alternative of effective union or ruinous loss; and the information comes through Philadelphia sources that a comprehensive scheme is under way, which will take in the individual operators (who are heartily in favor of it) and cut off the expensive middle man of the trade. It is asserted that 20 to 25 cents per tos can be saved by this; and the price of cosi maintained on a stable basis. It is not a new scheme in all its features, though some are; but there never has arisen before the like imperative necessity for preservative action. Under the scheme proposed it is calculated that a very large increase in the earnings of the coal roads will be made certain.

Out of the Flower office, which for reasons of expediency has allowed the Federal Steel stocks to remain quiet, comes the news that the earnings of the International Paper Company justify an advance in the price of the stock. We know what this announcement means. In the three dullest months of the year, says the Governor, the earnings have been in excess of the dividends paid. The common is paying 4 per cent. For the whole year the earnings on this stock will be about 8 per cent. In view of this, and the probability of increase over the 4 per cent now paid, the stock is entitled to go higher, and

The trade movement of the country has only yet begun to touch slightly the leather business: but it has reached it, after long lagging, at last: and we may expect soon to hear that the prices of leather have gone up. A very small advance per pound means much to the earnings of the Leather Company; and it will mean just a much in the price of Leather preferred. The stock may start any day, just as soon as conditions are favorable. The best people in the Street are keeping close watch of it. In the bond market, there continues the same

strong demand for both pure investment and more or less speculative issues. The Atchison 4s are now well above par; the Adjustments have risen to the prices predicted for them in this column. The first mortgage 4s of the St. Louis Southwestern, as a bond which has always paid its interest through good and bad times, is worth 95 to the investor, and will undoubtedly go there. It is quite probable the incomes will begin paying interest this half year. The preferred stock is good speculatively. Among the small stocks, it may be noted that Chicago Great Western is scheduled for an advance the coming week. It has been quiet a long time. waiting for some arrangements to be made with

foreign interests. An appropriate close, considering its bearing on speculation, may be made with another trade review quotation:

The iron and steel manufacture leads all other in the volume of new business. While production is much the largest ever known, many of the works are withdrawing all quotations or naming prohibitory prices in order to check orders which they cannot fill.

CUTHBERT MILLS.